

The Wheeling Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1880.

VOLUME XXVIII—NUMBER 231.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Receipts from all sources of the business of Washington, Pa., including \$12,000 in taxes, were \$18,425.17, and the expenses were that amount, less \$46.50.

As the remark of the profane Platonic about Parkersburg, it is no wonder that the Wheeling Herald speaks of his paper as having a low sort of doubtful publicity and sanctity about it.

The Ritchie county Gazette expresses great regret over the defeat of ex-Governor Stevenson, of Wood county, as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and in doing so, pays a high and well deserved tribute to him.

The West Alexander correspondent of the Washington, Pa., Reporter says: "What only commands \$1 per bushel here. We know of one farmer near here who has 350 bushels, for which he received \$33; wanted \$1.50."

The Sunday News Letter of yesterday, published a very interesting letter from the two Wheeling typists who are floating down the river to New Orleans in a skiff. They only make about 20 miles per day, floating with the current in day light, and during the night, they are taking in the country to good advantage.

We judge that Col. Ben Wilson has lately been paying up the salaries of some of his editors in this district.—Richie Gazette.

In this issue the explanation of the sudden change of the Wheeling Register for Col. Ben's nomination. And will the Gazette inform us how much Col. Ben's average was to the Register.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company is apparently waking up to the demands of the age for fast travel. It is running very fast trains East and West from Cincinnati, the only drawback to the new schedule, so far as Wheeling is concerned, is the late hour at which its morning train leaves this city.

Ex-Judge Ben Brown, of Jackson county, has for the Kanawha Gazette in his usual terse and caustic style. Like Jim Bidwell, the ex-Judge is a "nasty man in a row." His exposure of the way the Gazette quietly slipped off its original Greenback dress and donned the sable garments of Democracy is an interesting piece of history. He concludes his letter by a plain declaration that if Charleston expects to retain her friends and allies on the Capital question she had better call off her dogs.

Tax Tyler County Star defines its position to be that of a newspaper holding Republican sympathies and sentiments, but independent enough to do justice to all. The Star has heretofore not been a political paper, and, as in all such cases, has found the role of neutrality a difficult one to fill acceptably to the public. It is far easier and far better to hold and express political sentiments of some kind as an independent journal, than to ignore politics. The Star has therefore put its own correct platform, and we wish it success in its new department.

The Philippi Plaindealer is out in a new dress, and is greatly improved thereby. There are two Democratic papers at Philippi, and it occurs to us that if a party vote of 1,275 in Barbour county can sustain two Democratic papers, a Republican vote of 803 ought certainly to be able to sustain one paper. We hear that the Republican Barbour are moving earnestly in this matter, and that they do not intend to let it rest until they secure the establishment of a Republican newspaper. Success to them.

Let them make a note of the fact that the Republican party of Lewis County, the only strong, sustains an excellent Republican newspaper.

Telegraph War.

COLUMBIA, G. May 22.—A peculiar fight has been sprung here which is likely to be the first of a series between the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies. The American Union applied to the Columbia Telephone company, which is a part of the Telegraph company, for an instrument to use in their office. The telephone company refused to let them have the instrument, and then the B. & O. Express, who occupy a part of the American office, applied for it. This was also refused, as Robert Garrett, third Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is largely interested in the American Union. The telephone company claim that their contract with the Western Union is such that messages through their telephones for transmission by telegraph must be sent over Western Union wires.

Mr. Garrett desires the use of the telephone in connection with the express and telegraph business of the B. & O. Railroad. The American Union will ask the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the telephone company to put an instrument into the office asked for.

Trades Union Picnic Yesterday.—CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Combined Trades Unions of this city and vicinity gave a monster Union picnic at Price's bill today. The various Societies marched to the ground in procession, and the occasion was a gala day to the members of the Union and their families and friends. The procession formed at 8 o'clock in the morning and was, under the charge of a Grand Marshal and general assistants.

Queer Style of Protection.—NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Thomas Meila, a sailor of the ship Iron Crown, has been arrested on the charge of having, for \$250, set fire to that vessel, loaded with cotton, April 22. Meila's instigators are said to be connected with the harbor protection boats. It is believed nine-tenths of the fire on cotton vessels at this port have similar origin.

Burned in Their Homes.—LOCKHAVEN, Pa., May 25.—The residence of Mrs. Balser Friedler burned this morning. The remains of Mrs. Friedler were found in the ruins. There are suspicions of murder, robbery and arson. The prosecution was commenced May 22.—Two old persons named Strader lost their lives in the burning of their house last night.

NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

SATURDAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS.

How the Fillibusters in the House Saved the Time of the Session, and Wasted a Good Deal of Money—Prospects for an Early Adjournment Diminishing—General Notes.

BUSINESS IN THE TWO HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House wasted the whole day and saved the taxpayers a great deal of money by doing so. The session had been assigned for the consideration of bills on the calendar for the creation of public buildings at various parts of the country, and as the list included over forty such bills, divided between more than twenty States, there was a strong log-rolling combination bent upon putting them through. About forty members, however, pretty equally divided between the two parties, and headed by Briggs, the independent Wisconsin Democrat, were resolved that this should not be done; some of them from pique, because they had failed to get anything for their districts, others because they did not believe in voting half a dozen millions for such a purpose. The opposition was just strong enough to filibuster successfully, and after they had kept it up about four hours, the log-rolling combination gave up the fight, and poor old Aleck Stephens hoisted the flag of truce. As the session had been specifically restricted to this single class of bills, it was impossible to take up the Appropriation bill, and the annual bill of legislation in the lower branch was the passage of a little bill which T. Turner, of Kentucky, has long had on his mind.

Soil it was, under the circumstances, a good day's work, as the success of the fillibusters saved the government from spending large sums of money for beginning the construction of public buildings in many places where there is no shadow of a chance for raising them.

The Senate passed two or three bills of no great public importance, and then took up the rule for counting the Electoral vote, upon which Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, made a long speech, and the session ended with a speech upon it on Monday, and other Republicans appear disposed to free their minds before allowing a vote.

It is now a week since the House passed the resolution providing for the adjournment on the 31st, and but six legislative days remain before that date. The prospect that the session will close this month has steadily diminished during the week. The House has not yet taken up the Sunday City Appropriation bill, and has not even reported the General Deficiency Bill. The long disputed question of the Marshall's Bill is still to be disposed of. Republicans in the House will doubtless insist upon a chance for discussing the Bayard bill, which has just passed the Senate, and will try to amend it, failing in which even such independent men as Field, of Boston, who believe in its principle, will vote against it, because they consider it in its present shape calculated to weaken the law. Democrats will want to wait and see what the President does with the bill before they make any appropriation for Marshalls so that even should he sign it, this question could hardly be settled before the end of next week.

The joint rule about the electoral vote will demand considerable time, now that it has been taken up.

The Use of the settlement bill is another measure of very first importance which is still to be disposed of.

With business in this shape, the Appropriations Committee of the Senate are not likely to report back the adjournment resolution at present, and the general opinion among the best judges is that only a week or two more of session will be needed to settle the first part of next week can render adjournment on the 31st possible.

THANKS FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The British Minister here, under telegraphic orders, has conveyed to the Government of the United States the sincere and cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for generous and friendly conduct in having dispatched the U. S. ship Constellation, loaded with provisions, to the relief of distressed subjects in Ireland, and which, besides being a substantial aid to them, has been accepted by all Her Majesty's subjects as a proof of the friendly feelings entertained toward them by the Government and citizens of the United States.

MILITARY AID FOR CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Post Commanders will furnish Supervisors of Census military aid in taking the census, as may be practicable.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The sub-committee of the House recommends the purchase, for \$350,000, of the remainder of the square upon which the Mint stands, also additional machinery, and favor enlarging the Philadelphia Mint, under the establishment of another Mint in the West or New York.

The report concludes that absolute necessity exists for more room and that security of vaults and the safety of the money, even if it is not deemed advisable to recommend so large an outlay as the committee advises.

PILES OF SILVER.

Secretary Sherman sent to the House today a letter from the Assistant Treasurer at New York, saying the additional amount of silver he can receive will not exceed \$10,000,000, making, with what we now have on hand, \$230,000,000. What we have now in vaults weighs 500 tons. After describing the present system of storage, Mr. Hillhouse continues, "If we adhere to this plan, it will limit the silver we can accumulate, and the vault was constructed but it is the only one consistent with safety and convenience. I take the liberty of calling your attention to the matter, as there seems to be no disposition in Congress to stop the further collection of silver. If it is to go on at the rate of two million dollars a month, the question of how we are to dispose of it, with our present facilities, will soon be a pressing one."

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, Governor of Dakota Territory; John W. Peebles, Census Supervisor for the Eighth District of Illinois; James L. Dryden, of Illinois, U. S. Attorney for Montreal.

nominated at Chicago. A. V. Rice, of Ohio, is here.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday Butcher, Garfield, Young and other Buckeye Republicans, leave for Chicago by way of Ohio. They anticipate a high tide when the Convention meets.

CHICAGO.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The grain markets have remained firm, and have shown no tendency to lose ground recently gained, except that the longer futures of wheat have given a little under continued and increasing heavy receipts. Receipts of corn have been particularly large, and stock in store has increased 750,000 bushels. Oats were firm and higher for present delivery, but not much better for further futures. Provisions were strong and generally higher, but their strength gave way under continued imporing of hogs. Siles for the week of June option were made as follows: Wheat \$1.08 1/2 at 11 1/2; corn 35 1/2 at 3 1/2; oats 30 1/2 at 3 1/2; pork 39 7/8 at 10 1/2; lard 6 1/2 at 5 1/2. Closing June 48,000 bushels. Receipts same time last year—Wheat \$86,000 bushels; corn 1,174,000 bushels; oats 703,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 1,018,000 bushels; corn 1,493,000 bushels; oats 414,000 bushels. The movement as a whole is less free than at this time last year, despite the high and advancing freight rates. But it must be remembered that prices are from 10 to 25 per cent. better, and both farmers and handlers are burying their goods into market to take advantage of what may be only a transient rise.

State of the Iron Trade.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—The dullness of the iron trade remains unchanged, with only unimportant transactions. Holders of pig iron realize that any attempt to force sales would only make the matter worse, and are consequently waiting for the demand to revive. The general opinion seems to be that when purchasers come again prices will stand at \$20.00 to 20.00 for cold short, \$23.00 to 23.00 for neutral mill iron, and \$25.00 to 25.00 for red short, but this time the prices are wholly nominal. A few small sales of No. 3 foundry are reported at \$25.00 cash. Iron continues quiet, but some manufacturers report that orders are coming forward more freely, and it is thought that an improved demand will soon be experienced. Prices are unchanged at a range of 2 1/2 to 3 cts. per lb. Nails continue dull at the \$3.25 cash. The Republic Ore Company has notified purchasers that they will not make contracts for the season until made of \$2.50 per ton up to November 1. This makes the best of ore to the iron trade \$10.00 on the wharf at Cleveland.

German Emigrants.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—For the second time within four days the wharves at Locust Point have literally swarmed with emigrants, and the Baltimore and Ohio special trains go West to-night with more than a thousand new people. The immigrants arriving by the Brunswick Wednesday, as well as those by the Rhine today, are an exceptionally good class of Germans, having means and education. They go mostly to the Northwest. Over three thousand have reached this port from Bremen direct in four days, and thousands more are en route here. With the excellent facilities at Locust Point, Baltimore is becoming of equal importance with Castle Garden, New York.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 22.—A committee of the Puddlers' Association met the manufacturers today, and asked an advance of fifty cents per ton for puddling. They now receive five dollars, under the old contract, and a half cent per ton for iron, which they claim is poor pay for the summer months. The manufacturers replied they would consider the matter. It is hardly likely the advance will be given with iron depressed as it now is.

Ex-Congressman Drowned.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—William T. Avery, Representative from this district in Congress for two terms prior to the war, was drowned this afternoon by the capsizing of a boat at Ten-mile Bayou, Arkansas, ten miles west of this city. The deceased had gone from here yesterday with a party of gentlemen on a fishing excursion. The remains were recovered.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Delegation to be Divided Between Grant and Sherman.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow. The proceedings will probably be harmonious, arrangements having been entered into by the factions for the election of S. Grant and S. Sherman delegates to Chicago, unimpaired.

The Tennessee Greenbackers.

NASHVILLE, May 22.—The State National Greenback Convention was held here this afternoon with a slim attendance, representing a limited portion of the State. The speakers and resolutions favored repudiation of all the State debt except \$2,000,000.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: Vadeland, from Antwerp; Bengal, from London.

LONDON, May 22.—The Canada, Rotterdam and Viola, from New York, and Lord Olive, from Philadelphia, arrived on Monday.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

MA. Cleared: Steamship Spartan, for Venice; bark Agna, Boston; schooner B. W. Hill, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; New York, from New York; and New York, from New York.

DAVID DAVIS' DODGE.

For a Presidential Nomination.

An Open Letter to One Man in Particular and the Public in General—The Great Friend Straddler of Illinois Delivers Himself at Length on National Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following correspondence, between O. H. Browning (formerly Secretary of the Interior) and Hon. David Davis, U. S. Senator from Illinois, will be published here to-morrow:

QUINCY, ILL., May 6.

MY DEAR JUDGE: The approaching close of the present session of Congress, will, it is to be feared, leave questions unsettled, which are of large public interest, and which materially affect the peace and prosperity of the Union. Many of your friends in this State and throughout the land, had hoped and indeed had expected that the opportunity would have been offered in the Senate, by which your views on these matters could have been made known to the country.

It unfortunately happens, amidst distractions of party and strife of rival ambitions, that the voice of statesmanship is hushed too often when wise counsel is most needed. This was never more true than at the present time. The country is just emerging from a long period of trial and suffering. The people seek rest from the angry discords and desire to avoid a repetition of the perils through which they have passed. They crave good government, stability and perfect reconciliation between sections. The statesman who can achieve these great objects will be venerated as a public benefactor. I have ventured to embody, in the form of inquiries appended to this letter, some of the subjects on which your opinions are desired, and I am sure that you will respond to the request of a large body of voters and friends without distinction of party.

Truly yours,

O. H. BROWNING.

Hon. David Davis, U. S. Senate.

DAVID DAVIS REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—My Dear Sir: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 6th inst. As a constituent, a friend and an honored citizen of Illinois, you have a perfect right to ask for my views on public questions, and I have no hesitation in expressing them.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Taking the inquiries in order as presented, peace in the Union and permanent prosperity and fraternal fellowship are only to be attained by silencing sectional strife and a faithful adherence to the Constitution and all its amendments; a strict observance of the laws in conformity therewith, and equal rights and equal protection for every citizen in every part of the Republic, and in those respects that have to do with the general line of policy which, in my judgment, is of far more importance than the ambition of any man or even the success of any party.

As ever, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING, QUINCY, ILL.

OF COURSE HE WON'T.

DECLINE TO BE A CANDIDATE.

He Will See It Out to the Bitter End, and From Present Indications It Looks as if the Republican Party Will Have to Prepare to Pucker and Whistle for Grant.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Chicago Tribune's Galena special says: The Gazette, whose editor is a special friend of Grant, will publish to-morrow a statement denying the current item that G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has information that Grant will order his name withdrawn from the Chicago Convention.

NEW COMBINATION.

White River Utes and Navajos Against the Whites—Natives Anxious to Surrender.

LEADVILLE, May 22.—A correspondent reports from the Reservation, stating that the White River Utes have been joined by one hundred and fifty Navajos, the combined band numbering four hundred braves, and it is anticipated that they will go upon the warpath at once. There are now about three thousand miners on the Reservation, and more are coming every day.

Fort Knox, D. T., May 22.—A delegation of nine Sioux Indians is now encamped five miles north of here. They are anxious to surrender, and have made a proposition to General Davis in the absence of General Miles. Their request was forwarded East, and General Sheridan replied that they could only be received by surrendering unconditionally. Under this order General Hizen, Post Commander of Fort Buford, will send out Captain Britton with a detachment of the Sixth Infantry to secure the surrender of the main camp on Poplar Creek.

Later advice states seven hundred Sioux, under Red in the Face, who killed Custer, are a short distance north of Yellow Pine, and wish to give up their guns and ponies. They are not in good humor, and hostility is threatened.

The reports current that whites have been killed by hostile Indians in Montana this spring are false. Not a white has been killed except where the Indians have been corrupted and forced to cut their way through.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Edenburgh, Pa., Nearly Destroyed by Fire—A Hundred Families Homeless—Loss \$150,000, with Little Insurance.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 22.—Last night about 9 o'clock, a fire started in the U. S. Hotel at Edenburgh, Pennsylvania, a comfortable seven-story building before it was controlled. A special to the Commercial Gazette says: About 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the United States Hotel, an unoccupied building, situated on Railroad street, which soon spread to adjoining houses, and before a drop of water was thrown on a building, twenty houses were in flames.

From Railroad street to Main the conflagration raged on and wrapped in its central folds everything of an inflammable nature that stood in its way from Main to Pennsylvania avenue, and down the latter thoroughfare it swept, destroying in all seventy buildings, among them are the Postoffice, City Bank, Bank, Brown, United States Hotel and United Pipe Line offices. The loss will aggregate \$150,000, on which there is little or no insurance. Upwards of a hundred families are homeless and anxious to sleep in comfortable seven-story buildings before it was controlled.

Revision of the Tariff.—Tariff practically means taxation and all taxation, not equitably adjusted is odious. While interest is an oppressive public debt, the pensions earned with the blood of soldiers and sailors who fought for Union, and the regular expenses of carrying on the government should be continued to furnish one of the sources of revenue. So long as those duties are levied manufacturers will be in accord as to the degree or mode in which duties may be distributed. The existing tariff is regarded as a confused mass of

THE ILLINOIS INQUIRY.

TWENTY ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES.

Who Will go to Chicago to Knock at the Door of the National Convention for Admission, and Protest Against their Disfranchisement by the Springfield Hypodrome.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the United States in round numbers is \$2,000,000,000 deducting the bonded coin in the Treasury. The interest paid on it last year was over \$100,000,000. These are appalling figures, and the debt is increasing at a fearful rate. It is, first, because it diminishes the present burdens, and for additional reason one of the effects of the personal national debt is to create the preference to live on incomes, and free the hands of the government, and leaving the protection of the Government at home and abroad, they would contribute nothing to its support.

ECONOMY.

Economy: It is practicable by co-operation between the executive and Congress, to reduce the public expenditures many millions annually, without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Retrenchment is needed for the reduction of taxes, but it is also needed because properly administered it would become a potent factor in reforming civil service.

ELECTIONS.

Elections.—The ballot box should be the safeguard of the Republic, for it is intended to express the free will of free people. Therefore election ought to be exempted from the presence of any menacing force, to be free from contamination of corrupt returning boards. No party deserves the name of Democracy by striking down honest suffragers, either by United States troops, by fraud, or by intimidation.

CONCLUSION.

It would not be proper for me to express any opinion upon measures pending or proposed in Congress, but I have been asked for myself at the fitting time. Having thus freely answered your questions I may add that my support will be cheerfully given to any candidate for President who in good faith will strive to carry out the general line of policy which, in my judgment, is of far more importance than the ambition of any man or even the success of any party.

As ever, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING, QUINCY, ILL.

OF COURSE HE WON'T.

DECLINE TO BE A CANDIDATE.

He Will See It Out to the Bitter End, and From Present Indications It Looks as if the Republican Party Will Have to Prepare to Pucker and Whistle for Grant.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Chicago Tribune's Galena special says: The Gazette, whose editor is a special friend of Grant, will publish to-morrow a statement denying the current item that G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has information that Grant will order his name withdrawn from the Chicago Convention.

He says neither Childs nor any one else has authority to make such an assertion. Grant's name has never gone before the public as a candidate by word or act of his own, and he most assuredly would not order his name withdrawn.

A very large class of American people have chosen to make him a candidate, and if the Republican Convention sees fit to tender him the nomination he will not decline. He knows that to be a fact and publishes it because it is well for the Republicans of the country to cease to hold the matter in doubt. General Logan today said to a reporter that he had not received an answer to his telegram informing Grant of the action of the Illinois Convention.

NEW COMBINATION.

White River Utes and Navajos Against the Whites—Natives Anxious to Surrender.

LEADVILLE, May 22.—A correspondent reports from the Reservation, stating that the White River Utes have been joined by one hundred and fifty Navajos, the combined band numbering four hundred braves, and it is anticipated that they will go upon the warpath at once. There are now about three thousand miners on the Reservation, and more are coming every day.

Fort Knox, D. T., May 22.—A delegation of nine Sioux Indians is now encamped five miles north of here. They are anxious to surrender, and have made a proposition to General Davis in the absence of General Miles. Their request was forwarded East, and General Sheridan replied that they could only be received by surrendering unconditionally. Under this order General Hizen, Post Commander of Fort Buford, will send out Captain Britton with a detachment of the Sixth Infantry to secure the surrender of the main camp on Poplar Creek.

Later advice states seven hundred Sioux, under Red in the Face, who killed Custer, are a short distance north of Yellow Pine, and wish to give up their guns and ponies. They are not in good humor, and hostility is threatened.

The reports current that whites have been killed by hostile Indians in Montana this spring are false. Not a white has been killed except where the Indians have been corrupted and forced to cut their way through.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Edenburgh, Pa., Nearly Destroyed by Fire—A Hundred Families Homeless—Loss \$150,000, with Little Insurance.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 22.—Last night about 9 o'clock, a fire started in the U. S. Hotel at Edenburgh, Pennsylvania, a comfortable seven-story building before it was controlled. A special to the Commercial Gazette says: About 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the United States Hotel, an unoccupied building, situated on Railroad street, which soon spread to adjoining houses, and before a drop of water was thrown on a building, twenty houses were in flames.

From Railroad street to Main the conflagration raged on and wrapped in its central folds everything of an inflammable nature that stood in its way from Main to Pennsylvania avenue, and down the latter thoroughfare it swept, destroying in all seventy buildings, among them are the Postoffice, City Bank, Bank, Brown, United States Hotel and United Pipe Line offices. The loss will aggregate \$150,000, on which there is little or no insurance. Upwards of a hundred families are homeless and anxious to sleep in comfortable seven-story buildings before it was controlled.

Revision of the Tariff.—Tariff practically means taxation and all taxation, not equitably adjusted is odious. While interest is an oppressive public debt, the pensions earned with the blood of soldiers and sailors who fought for Union, and the regular expenses of carrying on the government should be continued to furnish one of the sources of revenue. So long as those duties are levied manufacturers will be in accord as to the degree or mode in which duties may be distributed. The existing tariff is regarded as a confused mass of

THE ILLINOIS INQUIRY.

TWENTY ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES.

Who Will go to Chicago to Knock at the Door of the National Convention for Admission, and Protest Against their Disfranchisement by the Springfield Hypodrome.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the United States in round numbers is \$2,000,000,000 deducting the bonded coin in the Treasury. The interest paid on it last year was over \$100,000,000. These are appalling figures, and the debt is increasing at a fearful rate. It is, first, because it diminishes the present burdens, and for additional reason one of the effects of the personal national debt is to create the preference to live on incomes, and free the hands of the government, and leaving the protection of the Government at home and abroad, they would contribute nothing to its support.

ECONOMY.

Economy: It is practicable by co-operation between the executive and Congress, to reduce the public expenditures many millions annually, without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Retrenchment is needed for the reduction of taxes, but it is also needed because properly administered it would become a potent factor in reforming civil service.

ELECTIONS.

Elections.—The ballot box should be the safeguard of the Republic, for it is intended to express the free will of free people. Therefore election ought to be exempted from the presence of any menacing force, to be free from contamination of corrupt returning boards. No party deserves the name of Democracy by striking down honest suffragers, either by United States troops, by fraud, or by intimidation.

CONCLUSION.

It would not be proper for me to express any opinion upon measures pending or proposed in Congress, but I have been asked for myself at the fitting time. Having thus freely answered your questions I may add that my support will be cheerfully given to any candidate for President who in good faith will strive to carry